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Too Many Pianos.

First of September has come round and we find we still have too many planes here to be in shipshape for new stock that'll ar-rive soon. Must close them out. Our necessity is your profit. Upright Briggs Piano .. Upright Gabler Pinno. Upright Hardman Pia

Upright Steinway Piano. One elegant Upright Piano, prominent make, excellent tone, slightly used, special one day

Gilbert Square Plane. der Square Piano, sert Square Piano. Chickering Square Piano Gabler Square Plano.... Steinway Square Plano.

E. F. Droop & Sons,

CHILDREN'S SEAMLESS HOSE EISENMANN'S, 1974-1920 Ponn. Ave.

KING'S PALACE New Department Store. BIGGEST BARGAINS IN TOWN.

Soldier's Wife Takes Morphine. Reading, Pa., Sept. 5, Mrs. Lizzie Geig-

er, aged twenty-two years, was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in an unconscious adition from the effects of swallowing morphine. Later she recovered consciousness, and said that she had taken laudanum and morphine, but gave no reason therefor. Her husband, John M. Geiger, thereof. Her hispand, John M. Geiger, culisted in the war against Spain, and is now lying in a serious condition in the hospital at Newport News, having been shot in an affray with saloonkeepers in that place.

A Lesson on Lamps.

Even Aladdin would be puzzled to know how to manage the lamps of these days they are so numerous in their patnts and with such colossal globe flaring umbrellas of crepe. The light of lamps, however, is so much softer and less injurious to the eyes than gas or electricity. electricity, says the Philadelphia North American, that it really should be used Attacream, must be really should be used instead of these in all nurseries and children's rooms, and the only drawback about lamps is that they require such careful tending to keep them in a safe and help to such the careful tending to keep them in a safe and bright condition. But given a scientious nurse or a mistress who un-dertakes their management herself all will be well. One very necessary thing will be well. One very necessary thing in lamps is that the oil reservoir be kept scrupulously clean inside. No oil is so pure that it does not leave a sediment, and if this sediment be allowed to the succeeding oil fails burn as brightly as it otherwise would.

Lamp reservoirs should be washed out

ash and be allowed to thoroughly drain and dry before new oil be added. The and dry before new oil be added. The burner should also be frequently cleaned—once a day, in fact—and every orifice should be thoroughly cleaned out. The wick should be wiped at the top with a piece of soft rag to remove the charred edges, and if the wick should be found to burn rather cloudily it may be neces-sary to remove it next morning and soak it for an hour or two in vinezar and it for an hour or two in vinegar and water. It should be quite dry before be-ing again placed in the burner.

Drugged Whisky Sent to an Ice Dealer's Family.

ONE WILL PROBABLY DIE

ase Resembling the Dunning Mystery-John Hills, His Wife and Sister-in-Law Made Seriously III-The Sender of the Deadly Fluid Is

New York, Sept. 5.-John Hills, a wello-do ice dealer, of No. 84 Second Street, is wife and his sister-in-law, Miss Mary Conlin, were poisoned last night by whisky which had been sent through the mail to the house. Miss Conlin probably will die from the effects of the drug which was used. The case in many respects is similar to the poisoning of Mrs. Dunning and Mrs. Deane by means of a box of candy sent to them through the

nails two weeks ago. John Hills has a large ice plant at I weifth Street and the East River, and has an office in his house in Second Street. He has a large number of wag-

ns and does an extensive business. Mrs. Hills received by mail last Tuesday a small package which contained a bottle about four inches high bearing a whisky label. The package was ad-dressed to her husband, and after taking the wrapper off and throwing it into the nre she piaced the bottle on a shelf and thought no more about it. She received a second and similar package on Wednesa second and similar package on wednes-day, and in that found another small bottle labeled a different brand of whis-ky. She treated the second puckage as she had the first, tearing off the wrap-per, which she destroyed, and placing the bottle beside the other in the closet. She received a third package on Friday morning. It was larger than the others and had a bottle which had evidently contained toilet water. A plain white label had been pasted around the bottle, and in that had been drawn in lead pencil a scroll work of artistic design. In the center of the scroll work was the single name of a Hungarian drink little used by Americans and almost unknown here. This bottle was about six inches in height and had a long slender neck. Mrs. Hills laced it beside the others in the closet. Mr. Hills, with his wife and sister-in law, were at home last evening, when Mrs. Hills thought of her liquors and told her husband of them. He looked at the bottles and called attention to the fact that the first one received was apparently very old, as the label was dirty and dis-

dered. He said: "Well, I guess it's warm enough to try the whisky," and opened the bottle, the contents of which looked as if it had improved with age. There was just enough liquor in the bottle to give each one an average-sized drink. It was pronounced good whisky when the three had each

strange filnees within half an hour of tack better than the women, put on his hat and ran to Dr. T. T. Leyendecker, of No. 138 Second Street, and told him to go with him at once to the house. When they arrived there they found Mrs. Hills and her sister in convulsions from the pain which had followed the drinking of the whisky. Their faces were purple, and deep blue linese showed about their eyes. Dr. Levendecker expressed the opinion that they were suffering from a power-He advised Mr. Hills, who was rapidly howing the effects of the poison, to go o bed. He did so, and within a few min. utes exhibited all the symptoms shown by his wife and sister-in-law. Dr. Leyendecker summoned assistance, and also no-tified the police, and after awhile Mr. Hills and his wife were pronounced out of danger,

enlighten them to any great extent.

were destroyed.

The police are all at sea as to where the in which they were malled, for Mrs. Hills saye she remembers that they were mail-ed in New York city, has left the detecwithout a clew. Hills when questioned said he did

not know that he had an enemy in the world. He declared he had not had any trouble with his employes; that his retrouble with his drivers were of the friendliest, and that none of them would have any feason to try to seek revenge for even a fancied wrong. He said he and no enemies in a social sense so far s he knew, and could offer no explana-ion for the mysterious sending of the ottles. ottles

The fact that the three bottles arrived in different days led the police to believe that the purpose was to kill three mem-bers of the family, and that it was only nt that the plot had falled Dr. Leyendecker believes that not aough of the poison was used by the person who sent it to accomplish his

Mr. Hills is thirty years old, his wife is Iwenty-five and Miss Conlin is nine-teen years. He is well known and re-spected on the East Side, where he has many years and has built up a

TOT'S FIERY DEATH.

Candle in a Toy Car Ignited a Little

One's Dress.

Allegheny, Pa., Sept. 5.—A toy trolley car caused the death of Irma Francis Windle, the two-and-a-half-year-old daughter of M. J. Windle, a machinist, at the latter's home, yesterday. The car was made of a pasteboard box with holes cut in the sides and ends for windows and doors. Stuck inside was a lighted candle to light the car.

As the child was playing with her n toy the candle set the box after and flames communicated to her dress. The little form was enveloped in flames be-fore the fire could be extinguished. The child died shortly afterward from her

Goldn Goes to Cincinnati.

Lebanon, Pa., Sept. 5.—General John P. S. Gobin, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, returned to his home in this city from Camp Meade yesterday, and last evening left for Cincinnati, where the national convention of the order will be held.

In the party were Major Milton Gehrst, his senior aide; Mrs. Gobin, 1 Gehrst and Miss Howe, a niece. At Har-risburg other members of the staff joined the party. General Gobin has a five days' leave of absence from his post of com-mander of the Second Division, Second Army Corps.

Steps in the Dreyfus Revision. Paris, Sept. 5.-The cabinet council has uthorized M. Sarrien, minister of justice, to demand from the minister of war a written minute of the confession of Lieut Col. Henry and the dossier in the Dreyfus affair, with a view of rerision of the case.

MORE POISONING BY MAIL | PLEADING POR HER HUSBAND. nd l'athetic Appeal of Dreyfo

Wife for Justice. and pathetic appeal for justice to her exiled husband is working Paris to a fever heat. Scoffers at the second man in the iron mask, as his friends are beginning to style Dreyfus, are now almost on their knees in prayer for the lopely tenant of Devil Island.

Madame Dreyfus in her latest petition

to the minister of justice says, as if extenuating her conduct, that she does so "because the law which governs such a revision does not permit me directly and by my own agency, to invoke justice You, and you alone, have the right to effect a revision of a judgment, bribing with it condemnation, on the ground of the discovery of new facts, tending to establish the innocence of the condemned man quite distinctly and without referman quite distinctly and without reference to or assistance from all the revelations of many months past, which have thrown so much light upon the judicial error of 1894, and which have caused such profound emotion and excitement throughout the country.

"It is not possible that you, above all others should not be struck by the following facts: First, there is the examination of the bordereau, which was made

nation of the bordereau, which was made in the trial of January, of this year. The results of this examination were not com-municated to my counsel, the council of war refusing them access to it. But I have certain information that the con clusions drawn from this examination were not the same as the examination

Mme. Drevfus refers to the Henry cor fessions of forgery, and asserts that it is a proof that crumbles to pieces and destroys the value of the depositions which convinced the judges in 1894.

She beseeches the minister to hearken to

the voice of public opinion, now almost unanimous, to put an end to the suffer-ings of an innocent man, who has always been a loyal soldler, and who has not ceased, even amid the tortures of an unmerited punishment, to declare his love for the fatherland and his faith in justice being finally done him."

There has been some talk of calling the chamber together. This, however, ap-pears to be mere conjecture. So far no definite step has been taken, and in min-isterial circles it is even said that none will be, as the government has decided to assume the entire responsibility of reopening the case.

Gen, Renouard, the new chief of the

HAWAIIAN SFEECH.

Vowels Run Rlot, But Consonent Are Few.

(From the New York Sun.) Along with territory and a few other things at what has been called the cross roads of the Pacific, the United States have annexed a new language and a somewhat considerable literature owned by the 35,000 people left as the remnant of their race. The Hawaiian is not a diffi-cult or crabbed speech. It is soft and musical, most of the white people now rinking the whisky, and their symptoms secame so alarming that Mr. Hills, whose powerful frame withstood the atand it offers no great difficulty to the others who may be expected to fill up the new domain.

Its most prominent characteristic is the great use of vowels. Besides the five vowels it needs only seven consonants to make up the alphabet, and the one hard and fast rule of the grammar is that two on-onants shall never come together and that no word or syllable shall end with other than a vowel. On the other hand, vowels may string along in indefinite sucssion. The speech abounds with whole words which have not a single co ant to hold them together. Two vowels stand side by side in a majority of words The opportunity to triplicate the vowe formed of every such combination. Thus "ana" means friendly, "eee" is the verb to rise up, "lil" is little, "ooo" means to shrink, and "nuu" means to stammer. Miss Conlin, the doctor said, would brobably die.

When the police arrived at the house they questioned Mrs. Hills about the ackage she had received, but was unable of enlighten them to any great extent.

"olalo," the word meaning true.

The language is highly developed in She said sale had not noticed the whisky had been sent as sample and that as soon as she had forn the wrappers off she had thrown them into the fire and they of a still further development. The proof person destroyed. whisky could have come from. The de-cruction of the wrappers, which might have led to the discovery of the district in which they were malted. of that may be found in the books which ly beyond the line of island experience it has been found possible to express them perfectly in the native tongue with only a few more words adapted from foreign sources: in fact there are fewer than

> It has its widespread linguistic affinities. The Polynesian tongue of which it is one member is spoken over a wide ex-tent of the Pacific, as far south as New Zenland, as far east as Te Pita te Whenua or Rapa-nui, which is better known as the Easter Island of the colossal cary ings. When Cook traversed those seas he carried a Tahitian, who was everywhere competent interpreter. One language of the Polynesian stem is as like another as are English, Dutch and German. There are Malay affinities; there are stems which may be traced in the remoteness of Madagascar. At least one great ef-fort has been made to prove the Polynes-ians to be an early offshoot of the Aryan race and therefore blood brothers to th Germanic stock.

Bismarck's Epitaph

(From the Cleveland Plain Dealer.) The death of Prince Bismarck recalls what he was quoted as saying at the time of his reti ment from public life in 1890: "I have of one ambition left; I should like to have a gr

In response to an invitation of a London pap at that time its readers tried their hands at writ-ing an epitaph for Germany's maste ful premier. Below will be found some of the more meri-torious efforts in that direction: Build me no bronze or marble; I will none, of blood and iron we builded—I and thon, My kaiser—this strong people. Thou art gone; I follow now.

Here rests all that is left of a Titan.
Not many of his measure could this world he

Europe and kings were chessboard and men; Now death has called "check," and I can't mor

One king not even Bismarck might gainsuy.

(A journalist is a man who has failed in his profession in life.—Prince Biemarck.) He lived a statesman; He died a journalist.

Bi-marck in "Bismarck" hath His own best epitaph.

And yet not one of them appears to have a the views of the great statesman. Just prior his death he left written instructions that following inscription should be chiseled in sta above his remains:

PRINCE VON BISMARCK. Born April 1, 1815. Died -A Faithful Servant of Emperor Will-iom L

WARSHIPS IN

Several Vessels Will Be Laid Up at League Island.

ELECTRICITY IN THE NAVY

dmiral Schley Reports That Tur rets. Ammunition Hoists and All Auxiliary Machinery May Be Operated With Greater Celerity by Electricity Than Steam.

Secretary Long has not forgotten his policy, announced some months before the war, of laying up in reserve some of the costly ships of the navy as soon as circumstances permitted. It is understood that the department intends, just as soon as all danger of further hostilities is removed, to lay up at League Island several ships. The Minneapolis and Columbia are now lying in the reserve msin at League Island! The basin is not large enough for the purposes of the de partment, and dredging is now in progress there. It is intended by the depart-ment to enlarge the basin, so that it will commodate at least twenty ships, some of which will be battleships, and advertisements will be issued in a few days inviting bids for another contract for dredging the basin.

What ships will be laid up in reserve it is now impossible to state. The Secretary is known to be destrous of being as economical as possible, and he thinks a large sum can be saved to the country by practicing a reserve system as adopted abroad. The battleships Kearsarge and Kentucky will be in commission next year, and their entrance into active ser-vice will permit of the relegation to the reserve of two of the battleships now in service which are stationed on the Atlantic coast.

Information has reached the Navy De partment that the advertisement for the steel pier and steel shed, which will com-prise the new United States coaling sta-tion at Pago Pago, Samoa, will be opened at San Francisco on Tuesday of the present week. It is not expected that the successful bidders will be Western general staff, is reorganizing the intelli-gence department, in which, as claimed, there have been so many abuses. He may Contractors will be required to furnish probably assign Col. Pary de Clam to other duties, owing to the notoriety he has obtained in connection with the Dreyped at the expiration of that time to its destination. It is said that 3,000 tons of coal is now on its way to Pago Pago in colliers, which will lie at that point uniff the shed is erected, when the colliers

will transfer their cargoes to it.

Although it may seem strange, in view of the fact that the government of the Philippines is not yet determined, still America has a navy yard at Cavire, which is recognized by the Navy Depart-ment Rear Admiral Dewey sent a voucher to Civil Engineer M. T. Endicott. chief of the Burenu of Yards and Docks, The revised statutes do not specifically state where the appropriation for public works shall be spent except at United States havy yards and stations, so that Mr. Endicott was able to approve the ill without any question.

Lieut, Reginald Nicholson, who has

out destroyer Farragut, is on his way San Francisco, where the vessel will he placed in commission about October 1. The Farragut will be the first thirty-knot vessel put into the Government service. She will remain attached to the

As a result of the naval battle at Santingo electricity will hereafter be used by the Navy Department as the motive power for turrets, ammunition hoists and all auxiliary machines on board ship not

in the eighte-room.

Chief Naval Constructor Hichborn has tried for several years past to secure the adoption of electricity for these purposes, and to a slight extent he has succeeded operated by electricity and the others by steam, and the Kearsarge and the Ker tucky are to be equipped entirely with electricity. But in the battleships elec-tricity has not been adopted for all of the auxiliaries

In view of the favorable report made on electricity by Admiral Schley, Capt. F. A. Cook, commanding the Brooklyn, and the turret officers, it is probable that the department will direct that it be used

the department states that "in the battle of July 3, the turrets controlled by electricity did better and quicker work and were not so hot as those moved by steam. I would heartly recommend the use of lectricity as a motive power for all turrets, ammunition hoists and all auxiliary machines on board ship not in the en-gine-rooms. The use of steam for separating the turrets produces almost inupportable heat in the handling rooms; with electricity this is avoided and great-er celerity is accomplished."

Capt. Cook states that from the experiace of his ship with electric motors he strongly in favor of them for the movement of turrets, ammunition hoists and all machines where leaky pipes can be dispensed with and quick work is re-quired. Reliability is the only element which has entered into the discussion of electricity versus steam, and n iths ship the use of electric motors for the turrets at drill and actual combat has proven

hem much more reliable."

A board appointed by Capt. Cook to re port upon the relative efficiency of steam and electricity controlled turrets in the that "it begged to reiterate its unqualified approval of electricity as the power for training turrets. To anyone who has trained turret guns upon a target by electricity, and who has afterward attempted to d_0 it by any other means, the contrast is too striking ever to be forgotten. The electric motor and controller give perfec control and finesse of train to an ideal

The importance of having a safe motor lower for the auxiliaries of a ship is rec ognized not only in the United States, but abroad, where electricity is being generally adopted. Lieut. W. R. Rush, of the Brooklyn, in a report, stated that with steam there is danger of death to everybody in the handling room from a shell cutting a steam lead. A cut wire can be puickly repaired, while the cutting of steam pipe in action would be a more se rious matter.

LOST IN LONG ISLAND SOUND. Three Drowned by a Rowboat Up-

setting. Stamford. Conn., Sept. 5.-Frank Ferguson, twenty-three years old, George Ferguson, eight years old, and Miss Mabel Ferguson, fifteen years old, of 443 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, were drown, ed in Long Island Sound between Stamford and Noroton, shortly before noor yesterday. They had been visiting the family of George F Johnson, of New York, who were camping on Mead Island near Noroton. Yesterday morning the Fergusons and Chester Johnson went out in a small boat for a row.

When some distance out Johnson, who is very heavy, attempted to change his seat in the boat, with the result that th boat was upset and all were thrown into the water. Johns managed to hang on till help arrived, but the Fergusons were

George Pratt, of Noroton, made des perate efforts to rescue Miss Ferguson, but she sank before he could aid her. Up to a late hour last night the bodies A PROPER WALK.

Every Woman Should Know How to Move Gracefully. Do you know how to walk? Of course you can get along at any gait that sults your fancy, but can you glide, or staik or float according to the laws of grace? The chances are you have never stopped to consider what a picture you make of yourself with your long strides, your quick, jerky steps or your languid dawdling when you are almost too lazy or tired to move. If you take the advice of a writer in the New York Herald you will strategy to the strength of the string of the s

will straightway proceed to learn to walk in the way you should go. Study your walk, girls. Take dancing lessons to begin with and then repeat your lessons before your long toilet g ass. A pretty walk is a beauty in itself, and every one who will can accurate the beau very one who will can acquire this beauty. Do it, then, at once-now-without

losing another day.

Spanish women have a very pretty walk, naturally, as also have Italian country girls and all accustomed to carry weights on their heads.

To exercise walking a weight on the head is a very good lesson. You must not be content, however, to walk straight before you without letting the weight fall from your head. You must turn backward and forward, and from side to side as Italian constructions with the content with the content of side, as Italian country girls do when they carry water jars from the well and can turn in all directions without a drop of water being spilied from the jar on their head. More marriages are made up at the well in Italy than at any other public place. Young rustic fellows stand buttle place. Young rustic tenows stond by the well to watch the girls fill their jars and carry them away on their heads with a grace given only to them; and the most graceful among them has the most admirers from whom to choose her The French are also very graceful

A ROMANTIC SEAUTY.

Into Smart London Society.

It is fashionable to be picturesque in mart London society, to affect quaint independence in dress, to ignore the Paris-ian mode, and a flo k of belles, numbering omest, richest young women in England, have adopted these new ethics of dress. For example, Lady Helen Vin-cent, sister of that lamented beauty, the Duchess of Leinster, invariably swathes her head in a turban of tulle, exactly like those worn during the first decade of this century, her gowns, in the evening, are white tulle or chiffon and about her waist she wears a chain of diamonds twisted many times

Ethereal Miss Pamela Plowden, who with Lady Sybil Primrose shared the honors of the last senson, and who is an heiress to a huge fortune made in trade, draws her flaxen hair blandly back from her face and never fails to wear a wreath of lides about her small head. This is called a Norma wreath, and with it is al-ways worn an empire gown. Not the smallest jewel sparkles at any time about this young lady's tolks, and though she makes no pretense, by dint of powerful chaperonage, she now commands an ex-alted place in English society. The afted place in English society. The Marchioness of Granby and Mrs. Asquith were her sponsors, and to her they say is due the honor of setting up this new model of dress. Miss Plowden is the possessor of a strange pair of eyes. One is sessor of a strange pair of eyes. One is blue, the other brown, and what with her huge fortune, her odd coloring and delicate features, her social position is

very nearly unrivaled.

One of her dearest friends and imitators on points of dress is Alice Lady Montague, daughter of the Duchess of Manchester, who is blonde haired and dark eyed, like the heautiful Consuelo Yznagu, and said to possess the most faultless shoulders in England, Lady Alice, al-though very young rarely wears any but black gowns and in the evening her bodice consists of yards and yards of the finest silk tulie, so drawn and draped and pinned and folded as to display, as rising from a dusky cloud, the perfect modeling of her ivery white neck and arms.

HAD TO FIGHT.

We Beat Spain From a Sense of Our Destiny

(From the Lond n Times.)
War, said the Greek historian, breaks out on trivial occasions, seldom from trivial causes. Now that the war between the United States and Spain is, happily, at an end, it may not be unprofitable to consider some of its less obvious lessons. It would be imjust to the passionate patriotism of a great nation in over the animated scene. The American flag and university or yacht club trivial occasion. But that catastrophe has not yet been proved to have been due tomary to an external agency, nor, if an external as shown as possible, are placed in the agency he assumed, is there any proof ten. Get plenty of golden rod, purple of complicity either on the part of the asters, "black-eyel Susans," Queen central government of Spain or on that of the provincial government of Cuba. We may say then that, even if the de-struction of the Maine was the immediate occasion of the war, it was certainly not its cause. It may have been the match that fired the mine, but the mine good music. A bappiper in costume adds was laid long before in those reciprocal to the scottish character of the affair if he can be procured from a Caledonian cay which in their mutual reaction con-

stitute the march of humanity. We get a stage nearer the cause, but only a stage, when we say that it is to be sought in the growth of the sea power of the United States. But this cause again is not ultimate, nor is it adequate in itself to explain the effect. The sea power of the United States is no craftily prepared instrument of vulgar aggression, but the natural and largely unconscious expression of the deeper impulses of a great nation bent upon fulfilling its destiny. Stretching across a great contin from ocean to ocean, born of sea power in her origin, nurtured by sea power in her infancy, smatching her freedom from the conflict of sea power, industrial, o mercial, progressive, and adventurous in mercial, progressive the United States has at last become conscious that sea power is her appointed heritage, whether for weal or for wee. Before that consciousness had leavened the mass of her people ness had leavesed the hazard a generous feeling of humanity, metive love of order and peace, an inborn hatred alike of anarchy and of oppres--pot unmixed perhaps with many le worthy motives-brought her into sharp worthy mounted and a power in her imme-diate neighborhood which had for long generations abused the privileges of empire and morally forfeited its prerogatives. From this point of view the war was a conflict, inevitable in the long run, between forces which, on any theory of the moral government of the world, must be regarded as good and evil, respectively. he regarded as good and evil, respectively. Nothing but a miracle or a cosmic catas-trophe could have averted the ultimate collision between the growing sea power of the United States and the waning em-

pire of Spain.

By sea power alone the transmarine imbitions of set purpose or yield because they must, as the people of the United

No one will besitate for a moment to acept a refreshing bottle of Heurich's beer. ether it be at home or abroad. 'Phone

300,000 Drink and Drug Inebriates restored by the Reeley Curs. Authorized Institutes, 905 E at. nw., Washington, D. C., and Greensbore, N. G. Write confidentially.

THE GOLF DANCE

A Social Diversion Which is New The golf dance is certainly new on this The goir dance is certainly new on this side of the Atlantic, and bids fair to be-ome very popular. A good band of mu-sic is the chief requisite; next come a good dancing floor, and if this is not forthcoming a fair "putting green" is the

ments at a golf dance, says the Phila-delphia Record. This entertainment often serves to wind up the season, as it were, and it is usually given by the governors of the course. A club house is the proper place in which to hold it if there is a fair assembly room; but golf clubs are as plentiful as blackberries this season, and most of the summer institutions have not established the dignity of a club house. Content with their links, and spending their club funds on building, or digging "bunkers" and keeping the course mow-ed, the local clubs have attempted noth-ing further than the customary tent. Here one can seek shelter from the fierce sun or cool off with a cup of some re-freshing local drink. Wooden benches and ice pails constitute the customary furniure of the golf tent. It is obviously im-possible to dance in such a tent unless one hires a marquee for the occasion. A barn is one resource, but the "putting green" on a moonlight night is a far more picturesque scene for the golf

The Scotch (and therefore, the proper) method of keeping golf links in order is to have a flock of sheep grazing

This saves the expense of mowing, excaps at the "putting greena," where the services of a lawn mower are necessary. A "green keeper," a steward, to keep the caddies in order, and a ladies' maid at the tent, dressed in as nearly Scotch costume as is feasible, in tartan gingham if possible are the functionaries of a regularity constituted with the conregularly constituted golf club, but these again are lacking in the clubs which are ade up by the floating summer populaton of our country or mountain resorts. For the golf dance you will need a la-dies' maid in the dressing tent to take-charge of the wraps and hand out shawis to the heated dancers, and to be on hand

sik will be ruined by contact with the grass. Even its full and filmy "balay-cuse" (the inside flounce of white musin and lace that faces a dancing skirt; will not save it here. A dancing dress should have a short skirt just fouching, but not lying on the ground. The refreshments served at a golf dance need not be elaborate. Plenty of cool drinks, and good creams and ices are suitable to the accusion. A few sweets are served, but one need not expect the

winter dance.

These are not forthcoming at the golf dance. If there he a cotilion the favors are easily suggested. Golf clubs and balls are always welcome. Does the indiballs are always welcome. Does the indi-vidual exist who plays goif and at the time possess enough golf balls? "Silvertowns" are always in demand, and Silvertowns are always in demand, and for smaller favors there are the gutta percha golf "tees," and bags to hold the balls. Besides the handsome Scotch plaided golf bag, many girls carry a litthe chatchine hag in which to hold the two or three balls ready for an emergen-cy. These bags measure a quarter yard each way, and can be made as handsome as you choose of allk or brocade drawing stick keeps them closed. As the

made dishes or elaborate suppers

aim is informality, unnecessary expendi-ture is avoided. It is customary to raise the golf flag on the days when there is "play." This ensign must not be forgotten on the evening of a golf dance. A golf flag is usually a white canton, with a colored sphere to represent a golf ball in the center. If the flag be of red or white the ball is white, but the Japanese na-tional flag, a red ball on a white ground, does very well. College boys like to introduce their own favored colors on the scene, and often the golf flag is holstel with national colors above it, and the red and blue 'Varsity pennant also way-Autumnal flowers. rigolds. These make a fine show, better, in fact, than the finer garden flowers Remember that bothouse flowers are ut

THE DAWES COMMISSION.

Enrolling the Colored Men in

Creek and Chickasaw Nations, skegon Dispatch St. Louis Globe-Democrat The members of the Dawes Commission. who have been busily engaged for the past month in carolling the freedmen of the Creek Nation, have about completed their labors, and will proceed in about a week to the Chickasaw Nation, where they will make rolls of the members and freedmen of that tribe. The completion of the roll of Creek freedmen will settle ferever the right of negro claimants participate of the lands and moneys of that nation as the roll which is now being complete: is intended to be the final roll of the Creek freedmen. All negroes who claimthat either the claimants or their ancestors were on the Dunn roll of 1867, which was the first roll made of the Creek freedmen and contained 1,774 names. The present freedmen roll will contain he-tween 1,000 and 5,000 names and will mean that about one-third of the lands and moneys of the Creek Indians are to be such slaves or residents of the Creek Nation at the close of the Civil War.
When the Civil War closed it became necessary for the indians of the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory to

make new treaties with the United States, because they had abrogated all former treaties by joining the Confedera-cy, and this notwithstanding the fact By sea power alone the transmarine empire of Spain has been undone; by sea power alone, by the spontaneous and almost fortuitous return of a maritime race to its native element, the transmarine empire of the United States has been inaugurated. The result is a lesson to all powers which either cherish transmarine ambitions of set purpose or yield because eys of the tribe, and the Creeks were re-quired to make additional concessions, as the second article of their treaty, made they must, as the people of the United States have found, to expansive impulses inherent in their polity and race. The full import of that lesson can hardly be discerned as yet. The foresight of a statesman, the insight of a philosopher, even the imagination of a poet might well be taxed to read it aright; for it cas hardly be that the collapse of the historic empire of Spain and the fulfillment by the United States of an imperial destiny, foreorgiained by the genlus of her people. United States of an imperial destiny, and their descendants, and such others cordained by the genius of her people be expansive but not aggressive, will unattended by consequences of vital the limits of the jurisdiction of the Creek be unattended by consequences of vital the limits of the jurisdiction of the Creek moment alike to the Old World and to Nation, as citizens thereof, shall have and

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE, Seventh "311" Seventh ****************** number of them having ten and twelve members in the family. The largest family of freedmen yet enrolled by the

commission contains twenty-one makes consisting of a husband and and nineteen children. In addition to an equal share lands and moneys of the Creek Nation, the freedmen have had and will con-tinue to have the benefits of the free school of the Creek Nation, which only to the heated dancers, and to be on hand when needed with a cushion full of pins, ray of brushes and hairpins, and the sewing basker with threaded needles ready to repair any untoward rip or flounce that has been trodden upon. Informality is the keynote of the golf dance. Here it is permitted to wear a short skirt, and how much easier for it is to dance in one of these skirts than in the cumbous dignity of a trained robe. Anything becoming can be worn. If the dance be on a board floor evening dress can be worn, but if it be on a putting green a long skirt of delicate pink or bine The mission schools are known as bourd-ing schools, and the nation furnishes each pupil at these schools with everything except wearing apparel. Those attending the orphan homes are furnished with everything by the nation. All things taken into consideration, the

freedmen of the Creek Nation have better advantages than any other negroes in the United States, if not in the world.

AMONG THE BOYS.

Incidents of Camp Life and Visits

of the Soldlers to Town. There is no end to the amusing incidents in the camp at Montauk Point, but only an occasional story finds its way into print. Here are two from the New

York Sun; York Sun:
"Not yet have the hursh outlines of
Cuban memories softened down. The
worn veterans tight again in dreams the
battles in the rank scourging underhrush, and the fever patients rost in delirium up open hills in the face of the Spanish fire. Occasionally it hap as that some incident will bring back so vividly one or another of the horrors of that warfare that even a well man will, for the moment, forget that he is living under new and improved conditions. Last night such an incident stirred up half a mpany of the Thirteenth Regiment The regiment was peacefully steeping when one of its haembers was ground by a rattling of the tinware. In Cuba this is a signal to break for the open air without investigation. The man leaped into the middle of the floor with a yell

'Harry' There's a tarastula!' "With an answering yell the other oc-cupant of the tent bounded out of fits bed, and in a second more two white-garbed figures were standing in the com-

"In the tinware. There! Hear it rat-

"Not on your" natural," replied the other with tremendous emphasis. Heads and curses began to make them-selves seen and heard from the neighboring tents. As soon as the evicted tenunts explained the rest began to turn out and fore the ridiculous aspect of the perform-

ance struck one man. "Why, you blusted fools!" he exclaimed, "this isn't Cuba. Tarantulas don't grow

"Sure they don't," agreed the other, but

ent. "but that thing in there sounds first "Maybe we brought up a few on the ship," suggested a soldier, "We brought along everything else from there that we didn't want."

re" said one of the ex-occupants of the

"Don't like the sounds there myself. Don't like the sounds there myself," said another, "but I'll go in and take a look if somebody'll lend me a light."

A candle was produced and the adventurous spirit enfered. A great rattling followed, then a whoop of terror and the explorer bounded out.

"It is one!" he gasped. "Biggest devil you ever saw. He's there on the floor waiting to spring, and you can see his syes shine?"

Very cautiously the men edged for ward, saw a dark blotch on the wooden flooring as big as a man's hand, moved nearer inch by inch, encouraging each other with mild shoves. The durk blotch stirred, leaped, and landed with a flop six inches from where it had started. It

was a toad! given to those negroes who were either slaves of Creek Indians, descendants of Rough Riders of the cowboy type, who In sharp distinction to most of the are quiet, soft-spoken fellows, he was talking very loudly about his trip to the city. The nature of his speech was doubtless due to the fact that he was young, not over nineteen certainly. The was what he had to tell, and whether substantiated by reference to the police

"The three of us was goin' along to the erry, when one of them big New York policemen come up an' points to my hol-

'What ye got in that?" he says "'Peanuts,' says I. 'Want a bite?'
"'Don't get fresh with me, young fell-

er, he says. 'Ye got a revolver in there.
I'll take ye in if ye gimme any lip.
"'Got a lasse with you!' I says. 'Ye'll
need it. What ye goin' to take me in fer? I'm a Rough Rider, I am, and they need out Teddy's way."

"'Yer carryin' concealed weapons," he 'Orson and Johnny hadn't made

eep, but as soon as he says that they outle their guns. "See anything concealed about that?" says Orson, pushing it up under his nose. "'Or that?" says Johnny, followin' it

up with his. "'Or that?' says I, chuckin' him under

Nation, as citizens thereof, shall have and enjoy all the rights and privileges of native citizens, including an equal interest in the soil and national funds."

This treaty will give to each man, woman and child who is a freedman of the Creek Nation between 200 and 250 acres of land and several hundreds dollars in money. This will nhee the freedman in the freedman of the law, through gettin' a bullet

of land and several hundreds dollars in money. This will place the freedmen of the Creek Nation, as a community, probably in better circumstances than any other negroes in the United States. Many of the families will hold large tracts of